WASHINGTON D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1886.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE CONFINED TO HIS BED SINCE SATURDAY.

The Bulgarian Dimentty Approaching Settlement-Relieving Irish Distress-France and China Again at Loggerheads-Dr. Windhorst's Opposition to Bismarck Withdrawn.

LONDON, March 8 -Mr. Gladstone, it is announced, is suffering to-day from a se-vere cold. The announcement is coupled with the statements that the physicians do not look upon the premiar's allment as serious, and that his throat is not affected. It has been ascertained by the press that Mr. Gladstone is confined to his room, and that he has spent all his time since Saturday in bed. The ministers who have been required by the exigencies of the state's business to call upon the premier during that time have been received by him in his bedreom. He attends to his necessary correspondence by dictating from his couch.

TARDY HELP FOR IRELAND LONDON, March 8.—Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to questions in the house of commons this afternoon, stated that Mr. Tuke had started for the islands on the western coast of Ireland with a little money and a quantity of seed potatoes. He added that the government would take other measures to relieve the distress, which he said was "terrible." A VERY COMPLETE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, March 8,—The boller of the tug Riffeman exploded in Cardiff harbor this morning. The vessel and crew, consisting of six persons, were blown to atoms. The cylinder of the engine struck a passing Italian ship, a quarter of a mile distant, and killed the pilot.

PRANCE AND CHINA. Panus, March 8 .- The Gaulois states that serious difference of opinion between France and China has arrested the progress of the negotiations for a settlement of the Touquin frontier question and the establishment of a commercial treaty between the two countries.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March S.—All the powers have given their assent to the Roumellan agreement as modified by Russia. The original agreement stands, except that the clause relating to a military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria has been eliminated, and that the title "Prince of Bulgaria" has been inserted in place of "Prince Alexander." The agreement is being drafted and will soon be submitted to the conference for ratification.

London, March S.—The delay in the signing of the Servia-Bulgarian treaty of peace is due to Bulgaria's objection to the porte's claim that Madjid Pasha shall sign as suzerain's delegate shall not sign the treaty.

HELPING BISMARCK TO CANOSSA. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BELLING BISMARCK TO CANOSSA. BELLIN, March 8.—During the debate on Bentin, March 8.—During the decade the public worship estimates in the lower house of the Frusslau diet this evening, Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Catholic party, declared that he would offer no operation to the government estimates. He position to the government estimates. He said be desired to declare his gratitude for said be desired to declare his gratifude for the eccleaisatical bill abrogating the odlous features of the May laws, and did not wish to adversely influence the discussion in the upper house, hoping that there would re-sult peace between the church and state.

CHILIAN CIVILITIES. VALPARAISO, March 8 (via Galveston).—
The president visited the United States flagship Hartford to-day. The men-of-war in the bay were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.
United States Minister Roberts, who is making an excursion in the south of Chili, has been well received by the authorities.

IRISH CREDITORS IN LUCK.

DUBLIN, March S.—Arrangements have been made to pay the creditors of the Munster Bank the first dividend of 10 shillings on the pound,

WARFARE RESERVED IN BURMAR.

RANGOON, March 8.—The town of Yewethen, garrisoned by 300 British troops, Is besieged by 9,000 rebels. Gen. Prender-gast has started to relieve the garrison. A Eattle is expected. PROJECTED TRANS-PACIFIC LINE. Lornon, March 9.—Earl Granville, coloulal secretary, in the house of lords this evening announced that a special committee bad been appointed and instructed

mittee had been appointed and instructed to inquire thoroughly into and report to the government upon the question of the advisability of establishing a British mali line between Vancouver Island, British Colombia, and Japan and Hong Kong.

## SAGE DUSSELL SAGE

Ills Various Views Concerning the Southwestern Strikes and the Relations of Labor and Capital. NEW YORK, March 8.—The strike ordered

on the Gould system in Texas by the Kulghts of Labor puzzles railroad mag nates here. Russell Sage, a director of the Missouri

Russell Sage, a director of the Missouri Pacific, was interviewed on the subject at his Fifth avenue residence last night by the NATIONAL REFUBLICAN correspondent. "I received to-day," said Mr. Sage, "a dispatch from Mr. Hoxle, in Texas, saying the men who had struck left because the chief of the Knights of Labor ordered them chief of the Knights of Labor ordered them to do so, not because they had any grievance themselves. He said the employes were satisfied. It seems that, because Receiver Brown, of the Texas Pacific, refused to reinstate a few discharged workmen, the labor chief undertook to dictate to him and demanded the re-employment of those men at once, or a big strike would be inaugurated.

"This is an alarming state of things. It

This is an alarming state of things. It "This is an alarming state of things. It is a desperate pass when some labor organization says to employers: 'Discharge John Doe or re-employ Pat Maloney; if you don't we will order a strike,' If this sort of thing continues capital will be withdrawn and stored away. Then we shall have rioting—bread riots such as witnessed in Europe.

have talked with congressmen and "Have talked with congressmen and statesmen about the necessity of the imme-diate enactment by the United States gov-crument of some equitable laws that will govern fabor soil capital, and that will pre-vent the continual clashing of these two clo-The government will have to take cognizance of this complex and all-important problem—our law-makers must grapple with the question scoper or later, and the scoper the better, for at the rate the labor element is going on now it will certainly re-sult in the retirement of capital from rail-road and other outerprises, leaving work-men in more desperate straits than they are

Mardi Gras Festivities. NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 8.—The carnival senson was inaugurated here to-day by the arrival of Rex, who was received with military rival of Rex, who was received with military and civic honors. The procession moved through the city from the depot of the Illinois Central railroad to the head of Canal street, where his majesty and suite, accompanied by a military escort and a large number of prominent citizens, embarked on the royal flotfilla for the Exposition grounds amid the booming of causon, the blowing of steam whisties, and the shouls of the multitude. The formal reception will take place at Music Hali.

CINCINNATI, March 8 .- The Law and Order CINCISTATI, MARCH 8.—The Law and Order League is preparing to wage war upon Sunday theaters with greater vigor than ever. The announcement by all the theaters except the Grand that they would open their doors to the public yesterday gave fair notice to the league, and the latter was enabled to prepare its plans for the enforcement of the law. Soveral actors were arrested and released on \$100 half. Their cases have been continued until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A Labor Triumph. NEW YORK, March 8.—The demand of the carpenters for nine hours a day at \$3.50 and eight hours on Saturday was conceded to-day by nearly all the bosses. The Carpenters' Union reports that only 150 men are on strke.

OUITE A BLAZE. Fire at Jersey City Injures Two Ocean-

sent out, which was quickly followed by a

second alarm and a general call, bringing the entire city fire department to the scene.

The ferry boat Susquehanna was lying in

deck hands got out a line of hose and did good work. The Eric Company's fire boats

of the slips with steam up, and the

The agents of the Monarch line make the

The agents of the Monarch line make the following statement: The outward eargo of the Egyptian Monarch was not injured by the fire, and she will sail to-morrow. Her inward eargo that remained on the deck was totally destroyed. The Lydian Monarch's cargo was uninjured. The outward business of the line is being transacted as usual.

Chicago, March 8.-A morning paper says that the dressed beef rate problem has now

neensed the butchers, and adds : "The latter

A Disastrous Mine Explosion.

oal mine, near Dunbar, four miles south o

here, was the scene of a frightful disaster to

CCHREELAND, Mo., March 8.-In compliance

with the order of the executive board of the

A New Political Party.

of \$300,000.

GRAND MASTER POWDERLY'S SENSIBLE AND TIMELY VIEWS. JERSEY CITY, March 8 .- This morning's JERSEY CITY, March 8.—This morning's fire at Long Dock broke out at about 2:20 o'clock among a quantity of jute stored upon the pier of the Monarch Steamship Company. It is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Find-ing it beyond their control, an alarm was

Strikes Deplorable and Only to He Resorted to When All Other Means Have Failed-Arbitration the Con-

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

stant Aim of the Order. PHILADELPHIA, March S .- Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor organization, who is in this city attending a meeting of the general executive board, said to-night to a re-porter of the Associated Press that he had deck hands got out a line of hose and did good work. The Eric Company's fire boats Don Juan, Van Houten, and Buffalo, the Pennsylvania railroad's steam tugs Parsimous, America, Uncle Abe, and Young America, and the Central railroad's tug Bayonne, also responded to the alarm, and soon had streams upon the fire. Two steamships—the Egyptian Monarch and the Lydian Monarch—were lying alongside the company's pier. The Egyptian Monarch was nearly loaded, and was to have sailed for London to-day. She was towed into midstream after being slightly scorched about the bows. The Lydian Monarch, which was docked on Saturday, was not so fortunate. The flames destroyed her rigging, three lifeboats, and the greater portion of the woodwork on her main deck. She was towed to the place vacated by the Egyptian Monarch, Superintendent Madigan deeming it advisable to send her away from the dock. The loss cannot be ascertained definitely, owing to the destruction of the steamship company's books and papers. The damage to the Lydian Monarch is estimated at about \$20,000. The loss on the wharf and shed is placed at about \$70,000. Rough estimates on the quantity of freight lost bring the saggregate up to about \$300,000, the life is still smoldering among the piles of freight.

The agents of the Monarch line make the received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads west. Mr. Powderly said that there is no significance in the fact that so many strikes are now in process in the United States by assemblies of the Knights of Labor. "It is a coincidence merely," said he, "and there is no con-

Knights of Labor. "It is a coincidence merely," said he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order, as has been suggested, the strikes being incidental, and, I think, chiefly owing to the fact that this is just the beginning of the spring trade and the opening of a period of prosperity in businesa."

Mr. Powderly upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power by the organizations of labor, said: "I doubt it. I, and I think that I can speak for the general executive board, do not think that it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them. If many of the more who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers, and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to artitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which and in a strike could be satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases thore would be non eccasity for a strike. There is a feeling now that labor must be recognized by the employer, that the employer must listen to the employes, and the time has come when the shopman, the mill owner, the mannfacturer in every department of trade is ready to harken to the demands of his men, and to yield to them when those demands are reasonable. Organization, trade is ready to harken to the demands of his men, and to yield to them when those demands are reasonable. Organization, discipline, and realization of the right and the might in the case has brought about this change, and these advances on the part of the employers should not be repulsed by hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of their workingmen."

"Arbitration, then, and not strikes, is the theory of the order?" said the reporter.

"Yes; arbitration always when it is possible: strike only as a last resort, but when that point is reached, strike hard, strike in carnest, and never surrender, except to just

that the dressed beef rate problem has now incensed the butchers, and adds: "The latter, who are parties to the Butchers' National Protective Association, will hold a convention on May 25 at 81. Louis. President Thomas Armour, in his call for the meeting, says: 'This is an age of organizations, and all who fail to adopt the methods of the times will fall farbehind in the race for business success. Capital, having organized monster monopolies in almost every other department of busines; is now combining to absorb and control the retail fresh meat supply by the creation of diessed beef companies and the establishment of immense abattors at the centers of population throughout the country, and essecially near the great cattle ranges of the west, by means of which it is intended to temporarily undersell and so crowd out and destroy small butchers, after which the public will be left at the mercy of these insatiable monopolies. All competition will cease with the destruction of the means of competition, and you will not only be thrown out of business, but your customers will be left to the tender mercy of these grown so powerful that they will control all shipments of cattle, looss and sheep destined for the fresh meat markets so as to make it impossible for butchers not in their rings to obtain animals to shaughter. It will then be too late for combination to avail you and the only opportunity now left our craft of escaping the calamity of extinction by the means above indicated is that of counter combination.' le: strike only as a last resort, but when that point is reached, strike hard, strike in carnest, and never surrender, except to just concessions. Why this board," pointing to the members who were listening to the talk, "has since the 1st day of January last settled by arbitration 350 cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes without the gaining of a single point by the strikers.

"The Knights or Labor and other labor organizations in sympathy with its plans constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of workingmen ever known in the history of the world. Its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just demands carefully considered and thoughtfully digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself away upon every little pretense of wrong, heatily formulated and pig-beadedly insisted upon. The growth of the power of labor should be an occasion for calm deliberations and moderation. The workingmen should be careful to see to, it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extra demands and unreasonable assumption of importance and Fpower. It is, as some one said before me, a good thing to have the power of a glant, but it is fan evil thing to use it like a glant. A strike is a lad thing, but a boycott for a week is Gily the loss of a week's business, trade, and wages. A boycott for a week is Gily the loss of a week's business, trade, and wages. A boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. It's effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an extreme power which we use with featuren." cost mine, there funded, four miles south of here, was the scene of a frightful disaster to-day at 12:50 p. m. A slight explosion of fire damp first occurred, which was followed in two minutes by another so terrific as to shake the surrounding hills and houses. The miners working in the Morrell & Co. pits adjoining quickly dropped their tools and fied to the open air. Twenty-three men were working in the Reed mine at the time of the explosion, and but nine escaped uninjured. A rescue party was formed at once, headed by the superintendent of the Colvin mines, and in answor to his call for revolunteers to follow him into the pit a score or more quickly responded and all entered with rafety lamps. The party worked hard and at 10 clock only one man remained in the pit. The killed and injured are Jacob Cope, r., aged 10, killed; John Williams, aged 43, killed; Jacob Cope, i., aged 16, killed; Cal Martin, aged 19, killed. The latally burned are Wm. Startling (colored). Smalley Mortia, and Isaac Fry. Wm. Shaw, Peter Blunt, Matt Hannau, and Peter Kulins are more or less burned about the face and hands. Four others are seriously burned and it is thought they will die.

effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an ex-treme power which we use with leaution."
"Is there not danger, Mr. Powderly," said the reporter, "that your organization may become engaged in a political move-ment and thus loss its power?"
"I have no fear of that. The matters in-volved in the existence and work of the Kulghts of Labor are nearer to its members than matters of partisan politics. We have here, as you see, on this committee memwith the order of the executive board of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers in district No. 3, the coal miners in this region struck to-day for an advance of 10 couts per ton. The mon are all out except at Elk orders, where about twenty are at work. A delegate mosting was held to-day at Longooning, at which every mine in the region was represented. The session continued four hours and it was decleded to make the strike general. It is under tood that the Elk Garden men will come out to-improve. The men in the Clearfield mine will hold a meeting to-morrow to decide whether or not they will strike. The Cumberland miners are very emphatic, but it is generally admitted that the duration of the suspension depends very largely upon the decision of the Clearfield miners. District No. 3 includes the Curoberland, Md.: Irwin, Clearia than Myersdale, Ph.; Elk Garden, W. Va., and Pocahontas, Va. regions, and about 4,000 men are involved in the strike. Kulghts of Labor are nearer to its members than matters of partisan politics. We have bere, as you see, on this committee members of the two old parties, a greenbacker, and (with a smile) other cranks like myself. We are not politicians here. We have a method of dealing with those who, as some, have entered our ranks to serve political ends. We turn them out. We have had no part in politics; we do not propose to have any part in politics. It is bread and butter, the rights of the employed, the material and concrete things of every day life that constitute the elements which do now and always will hold us together, and those are stronger than partisan political ties. That stronger than partisan political ties. That s why I do not fear the intrusion of politics. When people talk, as sometimes they do, about using the Knights of Labor as a political engine they utter the most arrant nonsense. It is not worth while to discuss

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 8,-No testimony was taken before the Senate committee this

was taken before the Senate committee this morning, the time being occupied in re-examination of the ballots of fourth ward, precinct A. Senator Ramells thought there was something suspectors in the fact that on last Saturday 210 tickets had been found together, all samped in about the same place and folded in the same way, and insisted on a recount of all these ballots. When the committee went into executive session a subpersa was served on Chairman Vanctef to produce the roturns of courth ward, precinct A, before the grand jury. The afternoon session began with the examination of Martin L. Hawkins, expolice commissioner, who testified that he did not know of any misconduct on the part of special

commissioner, who testified that he did not now of any missconduct on the part of special regular policemen on election day. George Campbell, sworn, denied paying any money on election day to any one new the inth ward, orecinct F, polls, nor did it, ask any net ovote for money. He did loan some young slows of his acquaintance So cents or a St, as are case might be.

Sixty Years a Sister of Charity.

place. Bishop Elder thirty years ago was professor of theology in Mount St. Marv. A. He will visit his sister Helena at St. Joseph's. She has been a Sister of Charity for sixty years and is said mow to be the oldest living member of that order. day to visit the Catholic institution at that

Harmisutes, Pa., March 8.—tien, Simon Cameron to-day entered upon his 88th year The veteran statesman is enjoying good health.

and his mind is as active and clear as it was a quarter of a century ago. Many friends called upon him te-day, and telegrams of congratula-tion were received from all over the country.

DECATUR, ILL., March 8.—The action of the Knights of Labor of this section in forming a nonsense. It is not worth while to discuss the matter with such a man. He is either a liar or an empty-headed fool."

In conclusion Mr. Powderly said that the Fuights of Labor, as an organization, had nothing to do with the strikes in the bituminous coal regions as the miners were under a sengrate correction but he was new political party is attracting much atter new political party is attracting much attention. They declare in their platform, "We have formed a new national political party to be known as the United Labor Party of America, for the purpose of organizating and directing the great political power of the industrial masses as a political organization, and we will cast our ballots for no one who will not pledge himself to stand limit by by our principles." They call upon all voters to unite in the effort of mancipate the wageworkers of the country from the iron hand of the capitalist. They declare that the alarming development and aggressiveness of great cantialists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitable lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of minous coal regions as the minors were under a separate organization, but he was
satisfied that the day was very near when
all the labor organizations of the country
would be united under one general supervision and control. He will remain in
Philadelphia with the general committee
several days, unless called away, as he
thinks possible, to the west to arrange the
difficulties there.

The Steam-Heater Strike. New York, March 8.—The situation between he Steam-Healing Company and its employer a unchanged to-day. The men who have is unchanged to-day. The mon who have taken the strikers' places continue to work satisfactorily, and the carting of coal from the canal boats goes on uninterruptedly. Although the company do not atticipate any trouble their works are guarded by about thirty policemen, and the route taken by the carts to the dock is lined with patrolmen at short intervals. Both sides seem confident of gaining their point.

Mrs. Horatio Seymour Dead. UTICA, N. Y., March 8.—The wife of ex-iov. Horatio Seymour died at the residence of frs. Roscoe Conkling at 8:30 to-day. The late governor removed Mrs. Seymour from his country home to Mrs. Conkling's on account of her illness, and while attending her was attacked with his fatal illness. The deceased was the daughter of the late John R. Bleecker, of Albany. Her funeral will take place from Trinky Church at 2 o'clock Wednesday aftermoon.

Signal Service Irregularities. Gen. Hazen will shortly be heard in his own defense against the allegations of misappropriation of moneys made by Second Comp oriation of moneys made by Second Comp-roller Maynard before the House committee which is engaged in the investigation of the expenditures in the signal service. The chair-nan of the committee, Mr. Robertson, of Ken-ucky, has received a lotter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a statement from Gen. Hasen, in which he defends his action upon the plea hat it had been customary.

A Japanesque Soiree Dansante. Prof. Sheldon has announced a juvenile Mikado soirce for Thursday evening next to THE NORFOLK NAVY VARD.

Commodore Truxtun's Reply to the

Allegations Contained in the Boutelle

Secretary Whitney sent to the House yesterday, by way of reply to the Boutelle resolution adopted Jan. 32, a letter from Commodore Truxtun, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, making specific and categorical answer to each of the points in the resolution. Commodore Truxtun says:

categorical answer to each of the points in the resolution, Commodore Truxtun says: In reply to your letter, transmitting to me the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, asking if certain allegations were true in reference to the administration at this navy yard, of which I am the commandant, I respectfully say; There never were any honorable inscriptions upon any cannon esptured by the United States, and placed in this yard, obliterated by my order.

In fact, no such obliteration has at any time taken place. The exposure from the weather and time has somewhat obliterated the inscriptions placed thereon, but they were renewed by my order last June, and are now platify visible.

Second, The dry dock was never destroyed. It was partially damaged by the United States forces when they evacuated the yard in 1881, and also by the confederates when they evacuated the yard in 1862; but in neither onse did the damage exceed the destruction of the catison and adjacent masonry.

The original structure remained in fact as it appears to-day, and therefore the dry dock never was rebaill.

The only inscription that was ever authorized to be placed on the dry dock, or ever was on the dry dock, is still there. It is as follows:

Commenced ist December, 1827.

John Quincy Adams, President of U.S.

Famuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy.

Authorized by 10th Congress.

Opened 17th of June, 1831.

Authorized by 10th Congress.

Opened 17th of June, 1831.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy.

Leammit lindwin, Engineer.

Therefore the tablet referred to by the readultion, never having been on the dry dock.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy.

Learnmi Baidwin, Engineer.

Therefore the tablet referred to by the resolution, never having been on the dry dock, was not removed.

On the pumping engine, which is located in a brick building some 150 feet distant from the dry dock, a plate containing the insertion. Hull by Messrs, Woodrinf and Beach, machinists and engineers, Hartford, Conn. Wastermoved, and in its place another was substituted inscribed thereon, "Destroyed by the rebels in 1822. Rebuilt by the United States government in 1863, J. W. Livingston, commendant, W. H. Lyons, superintendent of machinery."

I searched the records in this office in vain for the authority for the removal of the original plate and the substitution of the other, and could not find that the change was made by any authority whatever. I therefore had it removed.

any authority whatever. I therefore had is removed.

Since the removal of the plate referred to, Sir. 13 cm has applied for it, stating that as he had erected it on his own responsibility, and hought at d paid for it at his own expense, housht at d paid for it at his own expense, therefore it was his private property.

Third. Mr. Lyons was not the superintendent of machinery at the time of the removal of the plate, he having been removed by ms, for reasons hereinatter stated, on the 25th day of April, 185.

The plate was removed some time after, in May; hence he was not removed by me for protesting against the removal of the plate referred to.

resting against the removed red to.

He was removed by me on account of his bit-

red to.

He was removed by me on account of his bitter partianship.

His absolute political away for a number of years in the steam engineering department as this yard, and his antagonistic and overbearing disposition to any one who differed with him, politically or otherwise, created a feeling of discontent among the master workmen and workmen, to such an extent that it was almost impossible to got good work of any kind done in that department.

His personal character was objectionable, he naving been previously held to bait by a little States commissioner to answer before the United States arend inry, who found a true bill against him for having samughed from the Spanish ship Payoro del Oseano cigars, while that vessel was undergoing repairs in the dry dock in this yard.

I never considered that Mr. Lyons had faithfully served the United States government for many years, as the resolutions alleger on the contrary Laways doubted his loyalty to his contrary Laways doubted his loyalty to his contrary Laways doubted his loyalty to his contrary Laways and the law of his greatest need.

He published the following eard to the citters of Nerfolk, Yu. In June, 1861, which appeared in the Pay Baot at that time.

The charged with disloyalty to the southern ended any process of the coultern was any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and am doing as nucle to destroy the favaders as any man in the routh, and an

The sentiment contained in the foregoing efter does not show much faithfulness to the nited States government, as the resolutions llege.
The efficiency and the superior work now arned out of that shop justifies the change

timed out of that shop justines the change made.

The impression having gone abroad that this ravy yard was a political explain for decayed politicians, 1 ordered a board of officers to exomine all applicants who claimed they were skilled workman so as to ascertain their fitness for the positions they sought. The report of that beard was conclusive as to the merits of that beard was conclusive as to the merits of the applicant, who was employed or rejected according to the report, as the records on file secondary to the report, as the records on file that board was conclusive as to the merits of the applicant, who was employed or released ecoroling to the report, as the records on the in this yard prove. This manuer of ascertaining the qualifications of applicants has had a two his fitti. It has increased the efficiency of the men, and, while bad workmanship as not be rejuration of this yard, by means of the clove examination, good workmanship is now its reputation of charge of this yard, having all been engaged upon the side of the Union in the war, have in no way discriminated against sellors and soldiers. All their sympathics are with them, and all the rights and benefits belonging to them by law and from their service to their country have been carefully giarded and freely given them. I think there are more incinctly conditions and sallors comployed in this yard to-day than there were on the day the present administration came into power. The force of workmen in this mavy yard has been entirely employed for their mechanical skill, and I assert that the work now done here compares favorably with any private establishment in this country.

In conclusion, I respectfully say: "That I have always, to the best of my judgment, provinced politics from being the controlling element in this yard during my administration."

REPRESENTATIVE BOUTELLE. in reply to an inquiry as to his opinic Commodre Truxtun's letter, said tha one had heard of it at the House of Re sentatives, and it was evidently the inten-tion to get it before the public before its fallacles could be exposed. He said the fallacles could be exposed. He said the letter was a remarkably weak example of confession and avoidance, but principally confession. The commandant, he said, first repeats Wise's ridiculous assertion that the dry dock was never destroyed, when the official reports show that the dock gate, buildings, and pumping engines were destroyed and the pier ends blown up by the rebels with gunpowder. He then confesses that he ordered the removal of the tablet from the engine room He then confesses that he ordered the re-moval of the tablet from the engine room of the dry dock and gives no reason save that he could find no authority on record for putting it there. The same rule would permit him to cut down the flagstaff or re-move any other emblem of nationality erected by any predecessor. But the com-modore's friend, the Democratic editor of the Norfolk Landmark, the next day after the Boutelle resolutions appeared, declared editorially:

When he (Truxtun) took chargetof this navy yard he found an inscription which was the indeed to keep alive the bitter memories of our civil strike, and it is understood that with the patriotic remark that "the war had been over twenty years," he had this removed.

The attack on Mr. Lyon's loyalty, continued Mr. Boutelle, is execuable. The record shows that he voted against secession in May 1201, and in the persecutions of that period he seems to have been forced into publishing a card in June, probably to save his life, but in the August following he was arrested for disloyalty to the confederacy and put in jail. His subsequent great services to the United States are officially recognized in letters of Gen. Wool, Secretary Welles, and numerous other distinguished officers of the United States, and the present Chief Engineer Hebstates, and the present Chief Engineer Hebstates. When he (Truxtun) took charge of this navy Officer Tim Gleason was put unon the witness stand and stated that he let T. C. Campbell in to see the count for fifteen or twenty minutes, but everything was orderly and no partiality; hown. other distinguished officers of the United States, and the present Chief Engineer Hebbert, of the Norfolk yard, cordially testifies to his ability and character in a letter written a week after his removal. In fact, said Mr. Boutelle, the commandant admits that he removed the inscription bearing the obnoxious word, "rebels," and that he had discharged numbers of Union soldiers in violation of section 1754 Revised Statutes, and put ex-confederates in their places, though he pleads that the bourbon beaucrats appointed in place of some of these disabled Union veterans were "too young to be in the confederate army." The most conspicuous feature of the letter, however, is 21s practical confession that there has been at the Norfolk may yard, as indicated in the

cause the removal or discharge of any workingman in any navy yard for political opinions. A very curious coincidence, adds Mr. Boutelle, is found in the fact that Commandant Truxtum seems to have caused the inscriptions on the cannon to be restored and organized the examining board for appointments after the publication last June of Congressman Brady's lotter, calling attention to what was going on at that navy yard. Mr. Boutelle says if this is all the reply the Secretary has to make it will be regarded by the country as a complete vindication of the resolutions be (Boutelle) offered and forced through a Democratic house.

HEPHESENTATIVE BRADY. Col. Brady states that he has read the letter of Commander Truxtun in reply to the Boutelle resolution, and that he regards it as, without exception the weakest possible reply. He would like to be afforded the opportunity before the House of Representatives to show how silly and absurd are the statements of Commander Truxtun, and that upon every material point it can be controverted. He pronounces it weak, and says it can be riddled to pieces.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS. several Interesting Measures Intro-

duced Yesterday. The bill to incorporate the Equitable Gas Company of Washington, which was introduced yesterday by Senator Palmer, names as incorporators Edmund M. Dicker-son, Henry J. Davidson, Charles H. Reed George E. Lemon, Nathaniel Wilson, How-ard Munnikhysen, and Thomas F. Murard Munnikhysen, and Thomas F. Murdock, and their present and future associates, who are to be clothed with full powar and authority to organize and operate a gas, electric light, and fuel company, and to do all things thereto appertaining. The capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of par value of \$100 cach.

Mr. Riddleberger introduced a bill to appropriate \$4,734.15 to pay Dennis O'Neill, Josiah L. Venable, George H. Boston, Jas. A. Jennifer, Otho Branson, Wm. Blake, and James W. Davenport, contractors, for cleaning the alleys in the city of Washington.

cleaning the alleys in the city of Washingion.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling
on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list
of claims filed with his department by the
United States Labor League under the act
of June, 1878, making appropriation for
the payment of workingmen in the District
of Columbia.

Representative Butterworth introduced
a bill to incorporate the Peoples's Gas, Elec-

a till to incorporate the Peoples's Gas, Elec-tric Light, and Heating Company of the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

A resolution was introduced in the flouse by Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of the work done in and the material purchased for the ordnance shops of the Washington may yard.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STRIKES. Rallway Traffic from St. Louis to Galveston at a Standstill-The Strikers Determined and Confident.

St. Louis, March 8 .- Every man employed by the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel railway ceased work at 8 p. m. There are few men employed in the work of dispatchng passenger trains from Union depot, but

ing passenger trains from Union depot, but not a car of freight is being moved. In the Union depot and East St. Louis yards, and emoloyed in running cars over the bridge, there were about 100 men, and though of small numbers they are the most important body of men who have yet acted, as every passenger train entering the city from the cast comes via the bridge, and all the western lines run through the complicated yards of the Union depot. Their strike also embargoes freight traffic across the Mississippi river at this point.

On the Missouri Facilic and Iron Mountain roads not a wheel is turning save passenger trains alone, and the abandonment of even these is considered highly probable. Over 2,000 freight cars are standing motionless in the various yards in this city alone. The news from every point on the system shows a total paralysis of movement and a determination on the part of the men to carry their point, which is wonderful.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 8.—There is absolutely no change in the strike situation, and everything is remarkably quiet. The strikers side-tracked all freight locomotives and let the water out of them. There seems no disposition on the part of the company to resist any move made by the strikers.

GALVESTON, TEN., March 8.—Up to noon

GALVESTON, TEX., March 8.—Up to noon Later had taken place here, but there is no snowing what an hour may bring forth. The kuights admit that a general strike has condered by the executive committee. Work on the Mallory wharf and about the affrends is progressing as usual.

The "Private Secretaries." The report of the secretary of the Senate, is esponse to Senator Riddleberger's resolution mtains the following list of private secreta es of senators: H. L. Satterice, for Senato Control of Senators II. L. Satterice, for Senator Courts; C. C. Coombe, for Senator Vest; J. C. McReynolds, for Senator Jackson; T. C. Hown, for Senator Could of Senator Country, I. L. Givens, for Senator Country Call, J. Elliott, for Senator Jones of Arkansas; L. J. Elliott, for Senator Jones, M. Hutchinson, for Senator Senator Kenna; James Hossack, for Senator Payne; H. J. Reed, for Senator Spooner; Ren. Hellen, Senator Sena

Mr. Downing's New Play. Hr. Downing's New Play.

The success of the first procentation of "Vautou, the Extle," by R. L. Downing, last night, bore one result of decided interest. His nanager, A. B. Andorson, and he decided to return to this city at an variy date and present "The Uncrowned King," the great tragedy written by Senton Douoho, of this city, and which has received the favorable indersement of Plarrett, John T. Ford, Henry Watterson, G. A. Townsend, George C. Miln, and the late tragedy in blank verse, dealing with the remedian epoch of English history, considered by many an exact prototype of our revolution.

The House committee on pensions yesterday greed to report a committee bill to pension be surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexi the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexi-can war. With a view to removing the ob-jectionable features of the bill for the same purpose called up in the House on Monday last, upon a motion to suspend the rules, the new measure contains a provision requiring the applicants for posison to have served at least sixty days, and probibiting the drawing of more than one pension by any pensioner under the act. Chairman Eldredge will en-deaver to put the bill on its passage uext Mon-day, under a motion to suspend the rules.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cullom was agreed to by the Senate directing the commit-

JOTTINGS UNDER THE DOME. Thomas R. Hudd was sworn in as the successor to the late Representative Rankin, of Wis

Senators Butler and Camden have returned from their homes in South Carolina and Wes Trginia, respectively. The expediency of Congress purchasing from V. W. Corroran the Madison papers will be in oured into by the Senate committee on the

Senator Edmunds was suffering yester our a sewere cold, but he expects to be a speak to day upon the judiciary commi-colutions. The Missouri congressional delegation has selected Hon. James N. Durnes to represent that state on the national Democratic con-gressional committee.

A resolution offered by senator Vauce pro-pose to direct the committee on civil service reform to report forthwith the hell before them passiding for the repeat of the civil service law.

Representative Seymour introduced a joint

THE TWO NEW LOCAL RULERS

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DELIGHTS THE DISTRICT DEMOCRACY.

A Couple of Good Commissioners Appointed-Who the Men Are-One a Successful Business Man, the Other An Expert Engineer.

The appointment of Samuel E. Wheatley to the District commissionership, in place of James B. Edmonds, yesterday caused an agreeable surprise to the citizens of Washington, and everybody indorsed the appointment. The general expression of opinion was in effect that the President was making amends for the Matthews appointment, and that he had succeeded very

The appointment of Mr. Wheatley first became known at the Senate just after the reading of the journal. It was given out simultaneously at the white house, and within fifteen minutes everybody at the capitol and the up-town departments was

capitol and the up-town departments was talking about it, and the comment "It's a good appointment" was general.

The appointment of Mr. Wheatley was decided upon Saturday, the President spending the entire day in considering the claims of the several candidates and finally determining to appoint him.

There were about a dozen applicants for the position, including a number of leading local Democrats, but Mr. Wheatley was selected on account of his business ability and popularity. His application, a very modest document, was indersed by the leading business men of this city and Georgetown and represented some \$13,000,-000.

While Mr. Wheatley was regarded as a While Mr. Wheatley was regarded as a candidate for the position, he was not considered as being the coming man, and this is a fact, as until Saturday, as stated, the appointment was not decided. The only influence to which the selection is accredited is the indorsement of his fellow-citizens, and, while a strong and arrient Democrat, Mr. Wheatley's indorsements represented purely the business element, and were not confined to party lines. Mr. Wheatley was at his office in his lumber yard in Georgetown when he heard of the appointment from a friend, and was gratified at the manner in which the news was received.

ceived.

THE NEW CIVIL COMMESSIONER'S CAREER.

S. E. Wheatley is a son of the late Francis
E. Wheatley, once a most prominent citizen of Georgetown. He is 42 years of age, and is a member of the firm of Wheatley Brothers, lumber dealers. He was educated in Alexandria, Va.; is a graduate of the old Hallowell Seminary, and on reaching the age of 20 years he went into the lumber business. On the death of his father, he, with his brothers, succeeded to the business, and the success of the new firm is largely attributable to his activity and intelligence. He is an Episcopalian, and for a number of years past has been a vestryman of Christ Church, West Washington. He is a director of the Fireman's haursnee Company. He has ever been a warmadvocate of the public school system. He married a sister of E. D. Hartley, the river man, and has three children. He lives in a handsome house at 1314 Thirtieth street, and is a familiar figure in the streets of West Washington, being known and liked by every one. He has always been a Democrat; is a member of the Columbia Club, and was a liberal contributor to the campaign fund last year, co-operating with the other District Democrats in performing effective work in the surrounding states. Up to last Saturday he was president of the Potomae Boat Club. THE NEW CIVIL COMMISSIONER'S CARRER.

Potomac Boat Club.

COMMISSIONER-ELECT WHEATLEY INTER
VIEWED.

The new commissioner was seen by a RePUBLICAN reporter at his home, on Thirtieth
street, last night. Mr. Wheatley was in the
midst of a circle of friends, and was receiving their congratulations. He received
those extended by the REPUBLICAN, and
said, in response to a question, that he was
as much surprised at his appointment as
anyone else. "I went to the white house
on Saturday," said he, "and discussed District matters informally with the President,
lie gave me no intimation as to his
intentions. I was in the District
marshal's office when I was notified of my
appointment and was surprised. Agreeappointment and was surprised. Agree-ably—yes, and I am more than gratified at

When asked what his policy would be in relation to District affairs, particularly schools and liquor licenses, Mr. Wheatley asked to be excused from expressing himself. He had not paid the attention to these subjects that would warrant his talking on them at present. He had, of course as a citizen conent. He had, of course, as a citizen, con-sidered municipal affairs, but wanted a letter acquaintance with them.

Mr. Wheatley further said that he was prepared to take charge of his office as soon as he is confirmed.

is lie is confirmed.

Maj. Lydecker's Successor.

The President did another good thing for the District yesterday by ordering Maj. William Ludlow, of the corps of engineers, United States army, to proceed to Washington and take charge or the District engineers' office, vice Maj. Garrett J. Lydecker. The appointment was made by the Secretary of Warat the direction of the President. The removal of Maj. Lydecker had a peculiar effect on the citizens. A few regretted the removal, but Maj. Lydecker has never been a popular official, and the general comments denoted that Maj. Ludlow's designation was regarded as a good one. Maj. Ludlow is a very popular man, both in and out of army circles, and has the reputation of being one of the most learned and successful of engineers. He is about 44 years of age, and is a native of Pennsylvania. He graduated from West Point in 1804, and within a year won three brevets for bravery. He is a son of Judge Ludlow, of the Philadelphia tench, and was related to Gen. Hancock by marriage. Some years ago he had charge of the harlor and viver in. by marriage. Some years ago he had charge of the harbor and river im-provements of the Belaware river and bay. The excellent manner in which he performed his duty brought him into favor with the Philadelphians. When the plan for the extension of the Philadelphia water for the extension of the Philadelphia water works was contemplated some four years ago, Maj. Ludlow was selected as the man to carry out the project. As he was in the army, in order to obtain his services the Philadelphia delegation in Congress interested themselves in having a resolution passed in Congress granting him a three years' leave of absence without pay, in order to assume control of the work. Since the appointment until a month ago he full like every expectation. During his incumbency as engineer in charge he disbursed nearly \$8,000,000 in the improvement.

bursed nearly \$8,000,000 in the improvement.

About a month ago, however, the Philadelphia city council took exception to his appointment of a man who was known to be a pronounced Democrat. It was alleged that he voted for Gen. Hancock and also for Mr. Cleveland. Maj. Ludlow maintained that his appointments were made upon fitness and merit, irrespective of party affiliation. Some of the council thought that he was purposely appointing me unthat he was purposely appointing men un-der him in the interest of Democracy, and ster nim in the interest of Democracy, and
when his name came before the council for
reappointment be was defeated, and Mr.
Onden, his assistant, was elected.
Mal. Ludlow is much thought of in Philadelphila and is rated as a first-class civil
engineer. He is very popular and is a leading member of the famous Clover Club of
that city.

ity.

failure of the city councils to renominate Maj, Ludlow brought down on them the censure of the press of that city. MAL LUDLOW'S ARMY RECORD.

Maj. Ludlow was appointed to West Point July I, 1860. He was made first liqui-terant engineers June 18, 1864, and was made brevet licutement colonel March 18, 1865. March 7, 1807, he was made capitain of engineers, and on June 20, 1883, he was promoted to the rank of major of engineers. AT THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

The news of the appointments caused a mean relative he decided sensation at the District building.

The elerks suspended work for a while to

The clerks suspended work for a while to discuss the situation.

Judge Edmonds said that he was aware that a successor would be appointed, and the news was no surprise to him. He felt that his successor would be a good man, judging from what he had heard of him. He was really glad to be relieved of his duties. He had never made application for reappointment, as it had been said that he did. Several times he had concluded to resign, but at the urgent request of his friends he refrained from teudering it.

"I don't know Mr. Sam Wheatley personally. I knew his father very well. I have heard good words spoken of him and i feel sure that he will make a good commissioner," were Commissioner Webb's remarks.

missioner," were Commissioner Webb's re-marks.

"Maj. Ludlow is an excellent officer, ac-complished and well qualified. He and I are classmates," were the kind words that Maj. Lydecker said for his successor.

Dr. Lindall, secretary to the commis-sioners, spoke highly of Mr. Wheatley as a business man, and thought that his ex-centive ability would be found valuable to the workings of the District affairs.

SENATOR MILLER'S DEATH.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, at

er a long and Hugering Illness, breathed hi

A Brilliant Career Briefly Sketched-The Temporary Successor a Demo erat.

ast at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon at his esidence, 1218 Connecticut avenue. On last Saturday Senator Miller was pro onneed by the attending physician to be much better, and early yesterday morning, after a careful examination, he was again said by his physician to be very much im proved. The hope was expressed then that in a few days he would be well enough to ride out. At the earnest request of Senator Miller, Miss Dora Miller, his daughter was induced to go to the Senate chamber yesterday with Maj. O. C. Miller, a cousin of her father's, and she was there when the

yesterday with Maj, O. C. Miller, a cousin of her father's, and she was there when the death of the senator was announced to her. Senator Miller was born in Indiana in 1837, his parents having some years before removed to that state from Virginia. After receiving an academical education at South Rend, he was fitted for college at Chicago. In 1849 he commenced the study of law and graduated at the New York State Law School in 1852. Soon after he commenced to practice law at South Bend, and went from there to California, where he practiced law three years, and then returned to Indiana and resumed practice in that state. In 1850 he was elected a member of the state senate of Indiana, but resigned in 1861 to enter the army as colonel of the 2nth Indiana volunteers, and soon afterward was placed in command of a brigade, serving under Gens. Shettman, Buell. Rosecrans, and Thomas. In the battle of Stone River he was severely wounded in the head, the ball entering the eye and lodging behind it, where it remained for ten or twelve years before being extracted. In the battle of Nashville he commanded a division of 8,000 men, and for conspicuous bravery on that field he was brevetted a major general. At the close of the war he was offered a commission in the regular army, but this he declined, and then returned to California. In 1865 he was appointment. In 1812, 1876, and 1880 he was a Republican candidate for presidential elector. He served as a member of the California state constitutional convention in 1870. In 1890 he was elected to the United States Senate by a servent of the port of San Francisco and served four years, and declined a responintment. In 1872, 1876, and 1880 he was a Republican candidate for presidential elector. He served as a member of the California state constitutional convention in 1870. In 1890 he was elected to the United States Senate constitutional convention in 1879. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate

le was elected to the United States Senate by the Republicans, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1881. His term in the Senate would have expired March 4, 1887, and had he lived he would have been undoubtedly re-elected for six years longer. Senator Miller was also president of the Alaska Fur Commercial Company, with its headquarters at San Francisco and agencies at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. He was also chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. It was while he was collector of the port of San Francisco that he became connected with the company, and for a long period he was the only American in the company, all the others being Rossian, English, and German. At a late hour last night nothing definite had been decided upon in regard to the funcral arrangements. It is supposed that the body will be embarred baside his son, who died about seven years ago.

The death of Senator Miller, of California, lessens the Republican majority in the Senate. The governor of California, Gen. George Stoneman, is a Democrat, and he George Stoneman, is a Democrat, and he will doubtless appoint one of his own party to full the vacancy. The state legislature, which is thirty-eight Republican on joint ballot and has a large holding over contingent of that party, will not convene until December. The Democratic party in California is a house divided against fixely.

Gov. Stoneman begins the besid of the doubtless. lov. Stoneman being the head of the domi sant faction. Those mentioned for appointment are ex-Chief Justice of the Supointment are ex-Chief Justice of the Su-preme Court, Wm. T. Wallace: George Bearst, the nominee of the Democratic canens for the United States senatorship before the last legislature; Gen. W. S. Roscerans, or Mr. Delmas, attorney for the state against the railroads in the Supreme Court.

A Complicated Bond Suit. The circuit court was occupied yesterday and is likely to be for several days to come, in caring the case of Powell M. Bradley and others vs. William M. Galt and Robert C. Hewelt, as sureties upon a supersedeas bond for \$15,000, given by Frank Young in 1877 upon an epical to the supertace court of this District from a derive of the ericuit court for \$10,571,80. Another bond was given, with A. H. Herr as surety, at the same time for \$5,000. The degree below was affirmed by the supreme court, and shit was entered upon both bonds to recover the known. Mr. Herr admitted his signature to the bond, and defended it upon purely teen ricely grounds. Messes, Galt and Hewett defended upon the same ground, but in addition the reto denied the genuineness of their signatures to the bond. Judgment has been recovered against Herr, and in the case now on learing the question is mainly upon the genuineness of the bond.

A New Secret Order.

Treasury Council of the National Union, a thers vs. William M. Galt and Robert (

Treasury Council of the National Union, a beneficial fraternity, with the "senate," or na-tional head, at Mansfeld, Objo, was instituted Bonal head, at Mansicki, Obio, was instituted isst evening in the G. A. R. Hall, on Ninth and D streets, by P. L. Teeple, senate deputy. This is the first council of the order in Washington, and was organized with about sevenity-five gradience prominently connected with the Treasury Department. The officers elected are as follows: President, W. A. Wilborn; vice president, G. H. Cooper; speaker, T. L. De Laud; ex-president, N. C. Martin; secretary, D. T. Jones, financial secretary, G. W. Harsha, treasurer, G. A. Jordon; chapiain, Thomas Rebinson; usher, W. C. Bickford; serreenni-arms, P. A. Aner, doorkeeper, W. D. Kimer, trusters, Jesse Arnold, M. Y. Casey, and R. P. Mayfield.

Telephone Investigation. ors with the asses of Pan-Liectric telephone took, &c., will meet to-lay for organization, nd will arrange a line of inquiry to be purious. Senator Vest, who has signified a delice to be allowed to testify, is quite ill, and xpects to leave this eit; for Fiorida on Taursay. To accommodate the senator, it is probable that the committee will repair to his homeometrow for the purpose of taking his deponition.

The C. E. Building Association The Citizens' Equitable Building Association of Georgetown had a very harmonious meeting ast evening. The officers are gradual

Cut in a Quarret.

During a quarrel last night between fames Banks and Milton Gross, colored, in South Washington, Gross cut Banks in the left broost toverely. Gross has not been arrested.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity - Slightly older, fair weather.

colder, fair weather.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 34.8°; 7 a. m., 30.9°; 11 a. m., 33.8°; 3 p. m., 41.9°; 7 p. m., 42.9°; 11 p. m., 40.9°; mean temperature, 37.9°; maximum, 45.0°; minimum, 38.7°; mean relative humidity, 79,70; total precipita-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES ABRUPTLY TERMINATED.

Large Audience in the Senate-Speech by Senator Bowen-Adjournment as a Mark of Respect to the Deceased Senator Miller.

The largest audience of the session was inttendance at the Senate yesterday, in anticipation of the opening of the debate upon the subject of the refusal of the Attorney General to send in the papers called for by the Senate with reference to the Duskin case. Long before the morning business was concluded the galleries were crowded, and hundreds of people were in the corri-dors anxious but unable to gain admittance. At I o'clock Mr. Bowen obtained muani-mous consent to address the Senate on the ubject of his bill "to provide a new basis

or the circulation of national banks." Mr. Bowen did not claim for his bill perection in details, but said the principa contained in it was sound. He would aunchit on the legislative sea, not know-ing where it might now cast anchor, but

launchit on the legislative sea, not knowing where it might now cast anchor, but with an abiding faith that some day he hoped, before it was too late, the wisdom of its provisions would be appreciated. The fact that legislation or the subject of our currency was necessary, he said, admitted of no doubt.

The bill that Mr. Bowen had introduced was an attempt, he said, to provide a remedy for the over-present menace—the supreme danger that would stare us in the face so long as the volume of our circulation depended on the ever-changing interests of the national banks. These banks were not the guardians of any interests save their own. Our only safety was in fixing by statute the amount of our circulating medium, taking from the national banks the power of retiring notes at will, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep the volume of circulation as near as might be up to an amount percapita to be fixed by law, increasing the total volume from year to year proportionately to the increase of population, which as nearly represented the increased use of money as any basis we could fix. His (Mr. Howen's) bill provided for the issue of all money by the government, and that no retirement and consequent contraction could ever occur. The circulation of the national banks would consist of the same kind of money as the direct circulation of the government, and, provisions being made for keeping the whole amount in circulation, the banks would be shorn of their present dangerous power.

Mr. Bowen continued at considerable

tion, the banks would be shorn of their present dangerous power.

Mr. Bowen continued at considerable length to discuss the other features of the bill and the silver question generally, and when, at 320 p. m., his remarks were concluded, Mr. Stanford announced to the Senate the death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of California, and, out of respect to his memory, moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate forthwith adjourned.

The great crowd of people who had gone to the Senate expecting to witness lively proceedings and to hear a sharp political debate, left the chamber with countenances belokening sadnoss and regret on account

betokening sadness and regret on account of the death of Senator Miller, who was personally known and highly respected by a large proportion of those in attendance.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisians rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's deak and had read an article from the Indianapolis Journal with reference to the nomination of Maj. Lewis Merrill for promotion and its subsequent withdrawal by the President. The article charges that Mr. Blanchard was arrested in 1874 in Louisians by order of Maj. Merrill for connection with kuklux outrages, and that animated by revenge he had rushed to the Secretary of War and succeeded in securing the withdrawal of Maj. Merrill's nomination.

ition. Mr. Blanchard said that the article was a Mr. Blauchard said that the article was a beautifully-constructed, carefully-arranged, and ingeniously-contrived bloody shirt and kuklux outrage stor. But the inexorable logic of cold facts tapelled him to its destruction. There was not one word of truth in it from beginning to end. He had never been arrested by Maj. Merrill's order, and be had had nothing whatever to ito with the withdrawal of Merrill's nomination. He had never, at any time, approached the Secretary of War or the President on the subject. He had not even known that the nomination had been such to the Senate until he had seen in the press

dent on the subject. He had not even known that the nomination had been sent to the Senate until he had seen in the press the news of its withdrawal. He had no doubt that the President had good and sufficient reasons for the withdrawal, but he (Mr. Blauchard) had had nothing to do with it. While he believed that the conduct of Maj, Merrill in Louisiana in 1874 was subject to censure, he (Mr. Blauchard) was not amenable to the charge of trying to prevent his promotion in the army.

After a short dehate' the House rejected a bill increasing from \$25 to \$50 a month the pension of Emma M. Mitchell, widow of Maj, Mitchell.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, on behalf of the committee on Pacific railroads, called up the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of the survey of the lands granted to them by the general government, and to take out patents for the land.

Mr. Crisp explained the provisions of the bill. The government, he said, had expended nearly \$1,000,000 to pay the cost of corgess to require the companies to reimburse that smount. The question of the right of Congress to require the companies to reimburse that smount. The question of the right of Congress to require the companies to pay the cost of survey had been actived all maintively by the Surreme Court, so that to pay the cost of survey had been settled affiliantively by the Supreme Court, so that there was no doubt as to the constitution there was no doubt as to the constitutionality of the pending measure. On the completion of every twenty miles of the roads the companies applied for and received the indorsement of the government on their bonds, and it had been supposed that they would be equally as prompt in applying for and receiving patents for the lands they had earned. But they had not done so, and the Supreme Court had held that so long as patents had not issued, so long as something was left to be done by the companies before they would have a complete equity in the land, that it could not be taxed by states or municipalities. This was a great

in the land, that it could not be taxed by states or municipalities. This was a great injustice and hardship.

Pendiag further discussion the morning hour expired.

Mr. Morrow, of California, arose and said: The melancholy duty devolves on me to amounce the death of Senator John F. Miller, of California, who died in this city to-day after a prolonged illness. Congress will undoubtedly set apart some day hereafter for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments entertained for the character and great public services of Sena-character and great public services of Senacharacter and great public services of Sena-tor Miller. I offer the following resolu-

Hons: Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Senator John P. Miller, or California.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this House do now adjourn. The resolutions were unanimously dopted, and accordingly at 1:05 the House

Nesty furnished and litted up in paintial style: first-class table; every comfort and convenience, prices reasonable, and located in the best pertian of the city.

("all and examine for yourselves without delay in order to obtain the best selection of apartments."

LABOR NOTES.

Verkes & Plant, edge-tool manufacturers of hiladelphia locked out their employes yea-ralsy because of the latter's adhesion to the nights of Labor.

The American from and Steel Association of hiladelphia report the production of cut nails nd spikes in 1-50 as 1,050,922 kegs less than in -81, owing to the stoppage of mills through rickes.

Four thousand members of the United Order